Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9463. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1782.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

For the Benefit of Mr MARSHALL.

(Not acted this Season)

WEDNESDAY, April 24, will be presented, the favourite Opera of

LIONEL AND CLARISSA;

OR, THE

SCHOOL FOR FATHERS.

Lionel, Mr MARSHALL,

Being his first appearance in that character.

Jessamy, Mr Knight; Sir John Flowerdale, Mr Banks; Harman, Hallion; Jenkins, Mr Mountfort; Colonel Oldboy, Mr Hollingsworth.—Diana, Miss Kirby; Lady Mary Oldboy, Mrs Charteris; Jenny, Mrs Henderson; And Clarissa, Mrs MARSHALL,

Being her first Appearance on any Stage.

To which will be added, (not acted these seven years) The

ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS.

Buck, Mr WARD,

His first appearance in that character.

And Lucinda, Mrs BULKLEY.

In act II. will be introduced, the favourite DUET and SONG sung in the CAPTIVE,—by Mrs HENDERSON and Mr MARSHALL: And A MINUET, by Mr WILLIAMSON and Mrs BULKLEY.

Tickets to be had of Mr Marshall, at Mrs Shaw's, down the stair at the west entry of James's Court; and of Mr Gibb at the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

For the BENEFIT of

Mr BANKS, Mr MOUNTFORT, & Mr GIBB.

On THURSDAY Evening, April 25, will be presented, the Comedy of

THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr JOHNSON;
Captin Absolute, Mr WOODS;
Faulkland, Mr Williamson; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr Hallion; Fag, Mr Taylor; David, Mr Hollingsworth; Coachman, Mr T. Banks;
And Acres, Mr WARD.
Miss Lydia Languish, Miss KIRBY;
Mrs Malaprop, Mrs Charteris; Lucy, Mrs Mountfort;
And Julia, (*with the Original Epilogue*) Mrs BULKLEY.

To which will be added (for the *last time* this season) a Farce, called,

THE UPHOLSTERER; or, WHAT NEWS?

Raffle, Mr WARD;
Pamphlet, Mr Johnson; Belmour, Mr Taylor; Rovewell, Mr Simpson; Feeble, Mr Charteris; Watchman, Mr T. Banks;
And Quidnunc, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH.
Harriet, Mrs WOODS;
And Termagant, Mrs KNIVETON.

Tickets, and places for the Boxes to be had Mr BANKS, at Mr Johnston's, hairdresser, east end of Prince's street; of Mr MOUNTFORT, at Mr Blackwood's, Syme's close, Calton; and of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

For the Benefit of Mr JOHNSON.

SATURDAY Evening, April 28, will be presented, the Comedy of The

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle, Mr JOHNSON;
Joseph Surface, Mr Williamson; Sir Oliver Surface, Mr Mountfort; Crabtree, Mr Hollingsworth; Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr Hallion; Careless, (with the Original Song in character) Mr Marshall; Moses, Mr T. Banks; Rowley, Mr Charteris; Trip, Mr Taylor; Snake, Mr Banks; Sir Toby Bumper, Mr Fannet;
And Charles Surface, Mr WARD.
Mrs Candour, Mrs KNIVETON;
Lady Sneerwell, Mrs Charteris; Maria, Mrs Woods;
And Lady Teazle, Mrs JACKSON.

To which will be added, the Scots Pastoral Comedy of The

GENTLE SHEPHERD.

Patie, Mr HALLION;
Sir William, Mr Johnson; Roger, Mr Sparks; Glaud, Mr Taylor; Symon, Mr Simpson;
And Bauldy, Mr CHARTERIS.
Peggy, Mrs HENDERSON;
Jenny, Mrs Kniveton; Mause, Mrs Charteris;
And Madge, Mrs SPARKS,

Being her first appearace on this Stage these four years.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr Gibb, at the Office of the Theatre.

Tickets delivered by Mr JOHNSTON, Hairdresser to the Theatre, will be received.

LEMONS,

NEWLY imported from Lisbon, to be sold at ANDERSON AND CUNDELL's Warehouse, Leith, at Three Guineas in single chests, or Three Pounds in Quantities above five chests. They are all repacked and fitted up; and the purchasers may depend on receiving them in good order.

AUCTION OF HABERDASHERY GOODS.

To be Sold by Auction, on Wednesday the 24th of April 1782, at the Ware-room lately possessed by Mr Macgachen, East Wing, Front of the Exchange,

A GREAT variety of HABERDASHERY GOODS, consisting of SILKS, MUSLINS, CHINTZ, PRINTED CLOTHS, &c.

N. B. For the conveniency of purchasers, where the lots are large, they will be divided into such quantities as persons incline.

Time of Sale from eleven o'clock forenoon to three afternoon, and to continue till all be sold off.

The goods to be viewed each day before and after the time of sale.

Catalogues to be had at the place of sale.

BREWERY, &c. TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Whitsunday next, a convenient BREWERY, MALT BARNS, and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining. The above brewery is in the vicinity of Edinburgh, well frequented, and plentifully supplied with good water.—Also to be sold, all sorts of Brewing Utensils, with a quantity of exceeding good Malt.

For particulars apply to the Publisher.

PRESTONHALL TO BE LET.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, the Mansion-house of PRESTONHALL, completely furnished, with the Garden, Offices, and Pigeon-house, and as much ground for hay or pasture as will accommodate any tenant.

For particulars, apply to David Wilson at Rosemains of Prestonhall, who will show the premisses.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the deceased WILLIAM ROBERTSON, some time merchant in Falkland, late messenger in Kirkcaldy.

IT is desired, that all those to whom the said William Robertson was indebted at the time of his decease, will meet either by themselves or doers properly authorised, at Falkland, on Wednesday the 15th May next, in the house of Peter Ogilvie vintner there, when something to their advantage will be laid before them.

Not to be repeated.

THE EARL of SELKIRK's HOUSE in St John's Street, TO BE LET, and entered to at Whitsunday first. For particulars, apply to William Hamilton and Son, upholsterers.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. APRIL 22, 1782.

A LETTER directed to one of the Commissioners of Excise, dated Edinburgh 30th March 1782, with a paper inclosed, has been received, and considered by the Board. If the writer will, either by appearing personally before any of the Commissioners, or their Secretary, or Solicitor, or in writing condescend more particularly upon the persons, places, and times, when, where, and by whom the several abuses and neglects set forth have been committed, he may depend upon every degree of secrecy and encouragement; and that, upon the facts being properly established, the most effectual legal measures shall be followed for correcting the evils complained of.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN THOMSON, SECRETARY.

SALE OF TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN POLLOCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh, has now on hand a large quantity of exceeding fine TEAS, in the original packages, which he flatters himself will give entire satisfaction, and is selling at the following moderate prices:

Bohea,	4 s. per lib.	Best Congo,	7 s. per lib.
Best ditto,	5 s.	Best ditto,	8 s. 6 d.
Congo,	6 s.		

SPIRITS.

Plain Whisky,	3 s. 4. per gal.	Good Brandy,	8 s. per gal.
Good ditto,	4 s.	Best Coniac ditto,	12 s.
Best Fairntosh,	4 s. 8 d.	Single Rum,	6 s.
Gin,	6 s.	Good ditto,	8 s.
Best Holland ditto,	8 s.	Best double Rum,	12 s.
Brandy,	6 s.		

Sugars to tea-customers at *prime cost*—Commissions punctually attended to.

TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN AITCHISON, at his Tea and Spirit Warehouse, third shop below the head of the Flesh-market Close, Edinburgh, has just now on hand, a Stock of exceeding fine BLACK and GREEN TEAS, purchased at the last sales, all in the original packages, and which, he flatters himself, will be found preferable to any that has been offered to the Public for this some time.

Bohea,	4 s. 6 d. per lib.	Finest Congo,	7 s. 6 d.
Fine ditto,	5 s. 0	Shoushong,	8 s.
Congo,	6 s. 0	Hyson Green,	12 s.
Fine ditto,	7 s. 0	Finest ditto,	14 s.
Fine old Aquavitæ,		3 s. 6 d. per gallon.	
Geneva,		4 s. 4 d. ditto.	

N. B. J. AITCHISON has also on hand a few Flitches of fine BACON, to be sold at 4 d. per pound in whole flitches.

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON,

TEA AND SPIRIT DEALER,

Opposite the CHAPEL of EASE, Cross-causeway, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his best thanks to the Public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him; and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation: Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very large assortment of TEAS, WINES, and SPIRITS, which, upon trial, will be found superior to any offered to sale for some time past.

Black Teas from 4 s. 6 d. to 8 s. } per lib.
Hyson Green, from 10 s. to 14 s. }

His Black Teas at 7 s. 6 d. and 8 s. he begs leave to recommend in particular.

Sugars to tea customers at prime cost, for ready money only.

From the London Papers, April 18.

Vienna, March 19. The Emperor intends to appropriate 100,000 florins *per annum* for the education of the children of soldiers. The fifty regiments quartered in Germany and Hungary will each receive annually 2000 florins to be employed only in the education of 48 boys, whose fathers have served, or now serve, in the said regiments as soldiers. The commandant of the regiment will have the general inspection. They will receive only a plain education, the design being to form excellent subaltern officers for the army, who are scarce, and much wanted. These children, thus prepared, will enter into the regiments at 18 years of age.

Vienna, March 23. Pius VI. Sovereign Roman Pontiff, arrived yesterday in this capital. His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Archduke Maximilian, went to meet his Holiness through Neustadt to Neukirken, where the first interview took place. After staying some time at the Military Academy at Neukirken, the Holy Father went into a coach with the Emperor, and was received without the lines by a detachment of noble Hungarian and Galician guards, who escorted him to the Castle, where, in the midst of an innumerable concourse of people of all ranks, forming a line to the entrance of the Imperial palace, his Holiness arrived at half past three in the afternoon.

LONDON.

On Saturday last the Board of Trade met to hear and consider the complaints exhibited by the inhabitants of the island of Barbadoes against Governor Cuningham; when Mr Estwick, the agent for the colony, and Mr Larpent, agent for the Governor, with his council, Mr Solicitor-General, Mr Lee, and another council, appeared. Mr Estwick opened with declining proceeding in the business, upon the ground that the Board of Trade being upon the point of dissolution, the cause would be more definitively and satisfactorily heard before another tribunal. Lord Grantham, on the other hand, represented, that the office having received no official intelligence of this kind, and the business having been referred to the consideration of the Board, they could not do otherwise than go into the papers before them, and make such report to the King as their Lordships should deem just upon the materials before them. Mr Estwick still persevering in his objection, the council were dismissed, and the Board took the papers referred to them by the King, and the defence of the Governor, under consideration; but the substance of their report thereupon has not yet transpired.

By an authentic list, taken at Gottenburgh the beginning of the present year, the number of ships belonging to that port amounted to 140, of which 40 were built during the course of the last year. A proof how much the trade of Sweden has profited by the late troubles.

The Sieur Vern, we are told, has lately proposed to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, a machine for raising water by means of a rope, which turns round two pullies, in the manner of a jack-chain: One pulley is placed in the water, at the bottom of the well; the other at top, where the water is to be discharged. The quantity of water raised, it is said, will be in proportion to the size of the rope, and the velocity with which it is turned round upon the pullies: The principle on which it acts is that of attraction. The water, by the quick rotation of the rope, first forms a kind of ring or ridge round itself, which is followed by another and another, till it reaches the top, where it is shaken or forced off, by running through a hole made in the upper pulley, just big enough to suffer the rope to pass. By this simple contrivance, water was raised from a well upwards of 60 feet deep, at the rate of 250 French pints in 11 minutes and 55 seconds, by two men turning a winch or rounce, by which the rope was kept in motion. Though this invention does not seem to promise much in practice, the Academy have, notwithstanding, given their sanction to the inventor, as well for the novelty of the thought, as for his ingenuity in constructing the machine by which he carried it into execution.

An attempt was lately made in France, to violate what was always conceived to be the law of nations. A Clergyman of the Church of England, of the name of Beresford, had left England with a young Lady, a Miss Sydney Hamilton, whom he married, and by whom he has a child, born at Lisle, in French Flanders: The mother of the Lady charged him with having run away with her daughter, who is an heiress; and for a crime, if it was such, committed in England, she contrived to have Mr Beresford arrested, and thrown into prison in France. For this arrest he brought his action, and the affair was brought before the Parliament of Paris, who enlarged the Clergyman, and condemned the mother-in-law in costs of suit, giving at the same time to the Plaintiff 50,000 livres damages for false imprisonment, for an act which, having been out of France, was not, of course, within the jurisdiction of the laws of that kingdom.

The mother wished to have the marriage annulled, alledging that it had not been performed according to the forms prescribed by the laws of England, but of this the Parliament of Paris would not take cognizance; they referred the question of the validity of the marriage to the proper tribunal in England. However, let that question be decided as it might, they resolved to take care of the infant that had been born of the marriage on the 29th of August last, at Lisle; the Parliament, therefore, settled upon the child the 50,000 livres damages, which his grandmother had been condemned to pay; and a guardian was appointed to take care of him. The little innocent's cause was most pathetically pleaded by Monsr. Troncon du Coudroy; and M. de Agueseau, Advocate General, having in an able manner explained the rights and laws of nations, exposed to public indignation those persons, who, by an abuse of power, had, for a considerable time, made a helpless and friendless foreigner the victim of their intrigues; and concluded by judicially declaring the arrest of Mr Beresford to be null and void, injurious, vexatious, and contrary to the laws of nations.

On the 19th of February a terible fire broke out at Kere- [illegible] Constantinople, which reduced 600 houses to ashes, and 50 persons left their lives. The Grand Admiral himself rescued three unfortunate persons from the flames, who were near perishing. The Grand Visir, who was also present, seeing a number of unfortunate people running about almost naked, exposed to a violent storm of snow, got them together into a mosque, where they were warmed, and provisions distributed among them, without distinction of religion.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, March 30.

"So repeatedly has travellers been taken suddenly ill, at an hotel in this city, that it was suspected the landlord mixed some improper ingredient in his wine, with a view of detaining company at his house—he was in consequence apprehended, when it appeared that he had a constant practice, whenever he found his guests on the eve of departing, to order their soup to be made in a copper vessel, not tinned, and which, on being left in it, for some time, imbibed a poisonous quality, and rendered them unable to proceed on their journey for some days longer. He was committed to prison, and it is hoped will be severely punished."

From the ANTIGUA CHRONICLE, *of Tuesday Feb. 12. 1782.*

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *between their Excellencies the Marquis de Bouille, Marechal de Camp, and Commander in Chief of his Most Christian Majesty's forces in the Windward Islands; and the Count de Grasse, Marquis de Grasse-tilly, Lieutenant General of the Naval Forces, Commander of the Military Order of St Louis, and Commander in Chief of the Maritime Forces of his Most Christian Majesty in America, on the one part; and the Honourable John Richardson Herbert, President of the Council, and Commander of the Island of Nevis, of the other part.*

AS some of the terms hereunder proposed may appear rather like asking too much indulgence, it may be proper to point out to the Commanders of his Most Christian Majesty's forces, that the situation of this old and long-settled island differs materially in many respects from that of the southern and late settled islands, which have already, at different times, submitted to the arms of his Most Christian Majesty; and particularly in the exhausted state of the soil, which produces little or nothing without the highest and most expensive culture, and likewise in the uncertainty of its seasons, by which the industrious planters are frequently disappointed in their most sanguine hopes; and for which reasons the inhabitants have no encouragement to raise ground provisions, and of course can have no certain interoal resources for feeding their slaves, but are obliged to depend almost entirely on the regularity of their imports. Presuming, therefore, that these considerations will have due weight, the following articles are proposed:—

I. The forts and batteries, with all their ammunition, stores, &c. to be delivered to the proper officer appointed by the French General to take possession of them.—Granted.

II. The militia to retire to their own houses. The officers, and such as are members of the Council and Assembly, to retain their swords and side-arms.——The soldiers of the militia to deliver up their fire-arms to the officers appointed to administer the oath of fidelity. The rest granted.

III. That the inhabitants shall not be obliged to bear arms against the King of Great Britain, but, in case of an attack, to remain neuter.—Granted.

IV. The private property of the planters, merchants, and inhabitants in general, shall be sacred and inviolate, including all vessels and small craft belonging to the inhabitants of this island.—Granted, except the trading vessels and small craft, which shall be deemed good prizes.

V. The Council to continue, and the Assembly to be chosen as usual, in order to have full power to regulate the internal police of the island, not inconsistent with the indispensible demands and exigencies of Government, which demands shall be levied and assessed in the most impartial manner by such legislative body.—Granted.

VI. The Judges, and all officers of the civil and criminal courts of judicature, shall retain their offices, and justice shall be administered in the forms now established, particularly in that of trial by juries.—Granted.

VII. A Court of Chancery shall be established by commission from the Governor, to consist of the present counsellors, who shall hear and decide all causes and questions in equity, and whose decrees shall be as firm and valid as those of the present Chancellor, whose authority must of course expire.—Granted.

VIII. Appeals to his Most Christian Majesty shall be allowed as a dernier resort to all such suiters as may be dissatisfied with the judgment of the colonial courts.—Granted.

IX. All securities for money, as they now stand, to remain firm and valid, agreeable to the laws and customs of the island, and the public records to remain sacred.—Granted.

X. Executors under wills, and trustees under deeds, and mortgages in possession, shall continue to act with their full powers, agreeable to the established laws of the island.—Granted.

XI. The inhabitants shall have full power to devise and bequeath their estates and effects by will, agreeable to the established laws and customs of the island.—Granted.

XII. All British and other creditors shall be at full liberty to sue for and recover their just debts.—Granted.

XIII. The established religion to be continued, the clergy to retain their benefices, and their salary of 16,000 weight of sugar to be raised and paid in the same manner as usual.—Granted.

XIV. The inhabitants shall have liberty to export the produce of their estates to other English islands, or to neutral ports in Europe or America, in neutral bottoms, on paying a certain duty to his Most Christian Majesty, in the same manner as is now permitted to the inhabitants of Tobago.—Granted, except the export to English colonies.

XV. The inhabitants shall have like liberty to import provisions and necessary plantation stores from English islands, or neutral ports, in neutral bottoms.—With permission of the King's Governor.

XVI. That such ships already loaded on account of the inhabitants here, and probably on their way from England, which shall arrive before the 1st day of May next, shall be allowed to land the stores and provisions belonging to the different planters and merchants, and afterwards to retire unmolested with proper protections; as without such indulgence, the island, depending intirely on its supplies from Europe, may probably be reduced to a famine.—Granted, giving in the names of the vessels or their Captains.

XVII. That the island be constituted a free port; a measure that will prove highly beneficial to its inhabitants, and no less advantageous to his Most Christian Majesty.—Refused; because no body but his Most Christian Majesty can grant such favours.

XVIII. The island shall pay the same duties to his Most Christian Majesty on the exports of its produce, as are now paid to the King of Great Britain, which shall be collected in the same manner and proportion as heretofore.—Granted.

XIX. Such absent proprietors as chuse it, shall have liberty to remain in Great Britain for the education of their children, or in consequence of their connections, with permission for their estates to be conducted by their attornies properly authorised, as usual, for that purpose; and liberty shall be granted to every inhabitant to make the necessary remittances for the education of his children, or the support of any branch of their families residing in Europe.—Granted.

XX. The breeding of large stock, particularly horned cattle, shall be encouraged as much as possible, and the destruction of them prevented. This may appear too trivial a request; yet when the almost universal use of cattle-mills, and the absolute necessity of making a proper quantity of manure is taken into consideration, it will be found an article of great moment towards making this conquest of value to his Most Christian Majesty.—Granted, as far as the [illegible] pitals and the army will permit.

XXI. If at the peace the island shall remain in possession of his Most Christian Majesty, such proprietors as chuse to quit the island may have liberty to dispose of their estates, negroes, and other property.—Granted.

XXII. If the island, after peace, should remain in the possession of his Most Christian Majesty, it shall be optional in the inhabitants either to retain their present form of government and laws, or to adopt those by which the other French islands are governed.—This can be granted by none but the King.

XXIII. That during the continuance of the war, and after the conclusion of a peace, if this island then remains under the dominion of his Most Christian Majesty, it shall be considered in the same light with the most favoured of those which have already submitted to the Crown of France; an indulgence it is presumed to be intitled to, from the poverty of its soil, the precariousness of its seasons, and the embarrassed circumstances of many of its most valuable inhabitants.—Granted.

XXIV. Such slaves as shall have surrendered themselves, or have been surprised and detained on this occasion, shall be restored to their respective owners.—Granted, unless taken with arms in their hands.

XXV. All free mestizes, mulattoes, and negroes, shall be secured in possession of their liberty and property.—As long as they do not disturb the public tranquillity; and shall be subject to the orders of the Governor in apprehending malefactors.

J. PINNEY,
J. TOBIN.

(Members of his Majesty's Council, deputed by the Honourable J. R. Herbert, President and Commander of the island of Nevis.)

Le Mc's de BOUILLE,
Le Compte de GRASSE,

The 14th Jan. 1782, on board the Ville de Paris, in the road of St Christopher's.

Nevis, confirmed this 14th January 1782,

J. R. HERBERT.

A True Copy,

D. HENRY, Clk. of Council.

A List of such Ships and Vessels as are meant to be included in the 16th Article of the Capitulation, as nearly as it is possible to describe them, allowing for the change of Ships and Captains, several of which are actually in part owned by the Inhabitants of this Island.

1. A ship, name as yet unknown, commanded by Henry Webb, from Bristol, expected daily without convoy.

Vessels expected in the first and second convoy.

2. A ship, name as yet unknown, commanded by Thomas Courtin Chivers, from London.

3. A ship called the Boddingtons, commanded by Joseph Clark, from London.

4. A ship or brig, name as yet unknown, commanded by Charles Farrell, from London.

5. A ship, name as yet unknown, commanded by Thomas Hart, from London.

6. A ship named the Nevis Packet, commanded by John Goodwin, from London.

7. A ship named (supposed) the Tobin, commanded by William Cruden, from London.

8. A ship, name as yet unknown, commanded by Thomas Crosse, from London.

9. A ship called the Mary, commanded by William Stuart, from London.

10. A ship called the Bowland, Askew Hillcott commander, from London.

11. A brig called the Maria, commanded by Captain Thompson, from London.

12. A ship called the Merlin, Captain's name as yet unknown, from Bristol.

13. A ship called the London, commanded by Captain Hardy, from Bristol.

14. A ship called the Saville, Captain Nicholls, from Bristol.

15. A ship or brig, which comes annually to this island from Glasgow, loaded with herrings, either with or without convoy. The name of ship and master uncertain.

It may be proper to observe, that it is usual for the Captains to insert the names of their chief mates, instead of their own, in order to screen their second mates from being pressed; so that the *real* name of the Captain does not always appear in the ship's papers.

N. B. The above is a list which has been given in to his Excellency the Count de Grasse, agreeable to the 16th article. The ships mentioned in it being of course entitled to the protection thereby granted, the Captains are therefore desired to wait either at Barbadoes, St Lucia, or Antigua, till proper passes are procured for them.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 17.

Read a second time the East-India Prize-Goods and Rochester small debts bills: Also the Militia Pay and Papists enrollment of deeds bill.

Reported his Majesty's answer to the address of thanks for his message on Monday.

Heard Counsel in the cause between the Hon. Henry Erskine, Esq; Advocate, appellant, and James Ferrier writer to the signet, respondent. Affirmed the decree.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 17.

Reported his Majesty's answer to the address of thanks.

Passed the Irish Tallow Bill.

Ordered in a Bill on the Newcastle Petition.

Mr Spier, from the Treasury, presented accounts of Grants, &c.

Ordered that the House go into a Committee on the motion to receive the report from the select Committee on India affairs.

In a Committee on Ways and Means referred the estimate of the surplus of the Sinking-Fund to the 5th of April last to the Committee, and came to a resolution to be reported on the morrow.

Colonel Norton and Lord Althrop, took the oaths and their seats, the latter for Surrey, the former for Guildford.

A new writ was ordered for Hindon, in the room of Lloyd Kenyon, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Attorney-General.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on India affairs, Sir George Howard in the chair; when the Lord Advocate read twenty-four resolutions, founded on the reports from the secret Committee, which, added to the 44 read on Monday last, made in all 68. Of the last twenty-four many were pointed very strongly against the Presidency of Madras, during the Government of Sir Thomas Rumbold.

Mr *Hussey* wished all the reports printed, that Gentlemen might have an opportunity of comparing them with the reports on which they were said to be founded.

Sir *Thomas Rumbold* opposed it, as he wished not the charges to go abroad into the world unaccompanied by the defence, which must be the case if the resolutions were printed. As soon as he should have subjoined his defence to such of them as affected him, he said he should not have the least objection to their being printed; the learned Lord who had read the resolutions, had refrained from moving them, lest they should get upon record before the defence; he trusted therefore that the Committee would be guided by the same principle.

Mr *Burke* wished the resolutions to be printed. The Honourable Baronet's fears, lest they should get into the world too soon, were expressed too late; for, as the clerk was authorised to give copies of them they could not be concealed from the world. But this was not a time for punctilio: the finest country in India, if not in the world, had been destroyed, so far at least as the perverseness and obstinacy of man could destroy it. To discover the causes of such an event was the duty of the Committee; the preservation of our possessions in India, and, what was more, of our honour and reputation, called for the most serious enquiry; and every measure tending to aid an enquiry of so much importance ought to be adopted.

The Lord *Advocate* said, that as he found it was the general sense of the Committee that the resolutions should be printed, he would take care to have it done himself, as the Committee, not being in fact possessed of resolutions which had not been read, could not make any order for printing them.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Contractors Bill, when a tedious conversation ensued, the same members rising many times to speak on the same question. The point in debate was, whether the bill proposed to enact, that all persons supplying Government with timber, corn, *money*, &c. on contract, should be disqualified from sitting in Parliament, "except such as should subscribe money to the "public loans." The question that arose was, whether this exception should remain or not? Some thought the loan was a more dangerous engine of influence than contracts, and that the exception ought to stand. This was, in a great measure, allowed by others; but they appeared to be under apprehensions for the fate of the bill, in another House, if it should be clogged with any thing that should alter the idea which some people might have entertained of the matter, when they consented to support a bill called the Contractors Bill. The exception might make people say it was more than a Contractors Bill; and more than they would consent to pass. This exception, however, was withdrawn, it being generally understood that a separate bill would be brought in for that purpose. Mr Jolliffe proposed that the exception should be left out; in which he was supported by Mr Hussey and Mr Pulteney: Mr Powis and Mr Baker were friends to the measure: Mr Fox and Mr Burke were not enemies to it. At last the blanks were filled up, and the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, April, 18.

LONDON.

The following is an extract of the register of the resolutions of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, 8th April, 1782.

"The deputies of the Province of Zealand, have delivered, at the Assembly, and caused to be read, the resolutions of the States of the aforesaid Province, for the speedy admission of Mr Adams in quality of Minister from the Congress of North-America; the abovementioned resolutions being as follows:

Extract of the Register of the Resolutions of the States of Zealand, 4th April, 1782.

"It has been decreed and resolved, That the Deputies in Ordinary to this Province, at the Assembly of the States General, shall be charged and authorised by these presents to concur in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses in conducting affairs so, that Mr Adams may be acknowledged as speedily as possibly as Minister of the Congress of North America; that his letters of credence be accepted, and that he be admitted in this quality in the customary form; with a farther commission to the said Deputies to give information, and submit to the deliberations of their Noble Mightinesses, by copies, all such proposals as may be made to the Republic by the said Mr Adams, and to convey them with the utmost speed. And this extract shall be dispatched to the said Deputies in Ordinary, to serve them for instructions.

(Signed) J. M. CHALMERS.

"Upon which having deliberated, it has been found good and decreed to request, by the present, the Deputies of the Provinces of Guelderland, Utrecht, and Groningen, who have not yet declared themselves upon this point, to convey their determination with as much expedition as possible."

The Gazette de France, of the 9th instant, has the following article as a supplement to the account of the surrender of St Kitt's.

"Marquis de Bouille could not send the colours of the regiment of Royal Scotch, which made part of the garrison of St Kitt's, as they were accidentally burnt during the siege, as appears by the following certificate:

Sandy-Point, Febraary 14, 1782.

"We hereby certify and declare upon our honour, that the colours of the first regiment of the Royal Infantry, were burnt on Brimstone Hill during the siege, before the capitulation took place; and we declare, upon our honour, that there remains not the least remnant of those colours."

(Signed) Wm. Kingmill,
Capt. Commandant of said reg.
Tho. Fraser, Brigadier General.

Yesterday Colonel Luttrell was at court for the first time since the marriage of his sister with the Duke of Cumberland, and was graciously received by his Majesty.

Yesterday Sir William Howe kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, in the room of Lord Amherst.

Yesterday Lord Mount-Edgecumbe kissed his Majesty's hand on being promoted to the rank of Admiral of the White.

Mr Kenyon also kissed the King's hand on being appointed Attorney-General; as did Mr Lee on being appointed Solicito General.

Yesterday an express was received from the West-Indies, which brought a confirmation of Admiral Rodney's arrival; and likewise, that he had formed a junction with Admiral Hood, at Antigua; the combined fleets are said to consist of forty line of battle ships, and one of 50 guns.

The following are the promotions already made by the Duke of Richmond as Master General of the Ordnance:—Sir William Howe, Lieutenant General, in the room of Lord Amherst; Hon. Thomas Pelham, Surveyor General, in the room of Sir Charles Frederick; John Aldridge, Esq; Storekeeper, in the room of H. Strachey, Esq; William Smith, Esq; Treasurer and Paymaster, in the room of William Adam, Esq. Mr Kenrick continues as Clerk of the deliveries.

We hear that much pleasantry has been flying about among the late discarded administration.

A few days ago Lord North enquired of Mr Burke when his motions were to be brought on. He replied, "the time is uncertain; but, when it comes, may I hope your Lordship will give us your Weight?"—"my Weight (says our late minister) is at present exactly sixteen stone, two pounds, and no more."

Another cashier'd placeman observed that the House of Commons was very hot. How can that be (returned his Lordship) since we are all *stript?*"

The day on which Lord Edgecumbe was dismiss'd from his office was terribly cold and rainy. On his coming to White's he was asked by one of his intimates if he had been turned out. "Ay," said his Lordship, with a tone affectedly plaintive, "and in a day that no one would have turned out a dog."

Yesterday a conference was held at the Northern department, between his Excellency Mons. Simolin, the Russian Minister, and Mr Secretary Fox.—The consequence of the interview was, that a message was this morning dispatched by his Excellency to the Russian Minister at the Hague, with letters, containing the full, final, and decisive description of the intentions of the British Court with respect to the proposed interference of the Empress of Russia, and how far they will go in acceding to any future conditions that may be transmitted to them from the Dutch. The terms last presented on the part of their High Mightinesses, were too exorbitant to meet a moment's attention from the Court of Great Britain; their first and second requisitions, as the conditions for acceding to an armistice, being, 1st, That they should be paid no less a sum than 6,000,000 l. as a compensation for the expences they have been put to; and secondly, a restitution of every place captured from them by this country in the course of the war, so far as it was in our power to comply with.—The result of this second application, which is urged with considerably more vehemence than the first, will finally determine what kind of expectations are to be entertained of the wished-for pacification.

It is not true, as has been represented in the public prints, that Admiral Barrington is gone for the West-Indies. The Admiral's immediate commission from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty is limited to a twenty days cruize, and the object of his destination is to keep a strict look out off Brest and Ushant, with a view of intercepting some of the large convoys that are daily expected to arrive there. On the Admiral's return to Spithead, part of the squadron will be combined with the grand fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, and Mr Barrington himself, is to proceed with five sail of the line, to take upon him the command of the fleets in the West Indies, in the room of Sir George Brydges Rodney, who is recalled.

There was a current report this day, that part of the Dutch fleet which lately sailed from the Texel, had fallen in with about 50 English ships under a slight convoy, most of which had been taken. It is said to have happened on the Yorkshire coast, and that the fleet consisted of empty colliers, bound to the Baltick for a freight, with a few merchant ships for the same place. Also some loaded colliers for the London market; but this report did not gain much credit.

On Tuesday a ballot was held at the East-India House, Leadenhall-street, from noon till six in the evening, for choice of 13 proprietors to be a committee to examine into the state of the Company's affairs at home and abroad. At half past seven the scrutineers declared the following gentlemen to be chosen unanimously, viz.

John Call, Esq;	Wm. Mills, jun. Esq;
Lionel Darell, jun. Esq;	Robert Orme, Esq;
Henry Dodwell, Esq;	Tho. Bates Rous, Esq;
Philip Francis, Esq;	Nathaniel Smith, Esq;
Keane Fitzgerald, Esq;	J. Frost Widmore, Esq;
William Jones, Esq	Jacob Wilkinson, Esq;
Steph. Lushington, Esq;	

A very considerable party lately applied to Lord Rockingham, to strike Dr Johnson's name out of the pension list, as a man whose prostituted and virulent publications against the friends of their country's liberty, ought to mark for proscription. His Lordship's answer does him honour: "No; I am "willing to think his pension was given as a reward for very "different works; and though his gratitude ran into a vicious "excess; yet let the disgrace of the party writer be buried in "the remembrance of the biographer's merit."

PRICE OF STOCKS, April 18.

Bank Stock shut, 112¼ a 113.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 71½ a ¾.	Ditto 1751, —
	India Stock, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. con. 57⅝ a ¼.	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. red. con. shut, 57¼ a ⅜.	Exch. Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11¼ a ⅜ dis.
Long. Ann. 17 1-16th.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 4 s.
— 1777, shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58½ a ¼ a ⅜.
— 1778, 12¼ a 13-16ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. 72½ a 72.
South Sea Stock, —	Light L. Ann. 17 3-16ths a ⅝.
3 per cent Old Ann. shut.	Omnium, 11½ prem.

WIND AT DEAL.
April 17. N. N. E.

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, April 15.

r. 30 s. a 45 s.	Boiling Peafe, 27 s.
ditto.	Tick Beans, 16 s. a 18 s.
17 s. a 21 s.	Small ditto, 18 s. a 20 s.
9 s. a 14 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 24 s.
r, 14 s. a 16 s.	Fine Flour, 39 s.
24 s. a 28 s.	Second fort, 37 s.
Peafe, 17 s. a 19 s.	Rape Seed, — per laft.
e ditto, 24 s. a 25 s.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 18.

Every action and motion of the new Miniſtry is the topic ublic converſation.

Mr Fox was not acquainted with his appointment till ch 29. after the Cabinet broke up; and that very night he e the letter that has appeared in all the papers, offering nneſty to the Dutch.

It is alſo ſaid, that immediately after the Houſe of Com- s had done with the Iriſh affairs, (as brought on by Mr n,) an order was diſpatched to ſtop all the packets ſailing for Ireland, except that in which Colonel Fitz- d was to embark, in order that the accounts of that day's eedings, and of the good diſpoſition of the new Miniſtry ards Ireland, ſhould come from Government, before any o- account from other quarters.

In both theſe manœuvres there appears a ſpirit and vigour dminiſtration, which this country has of late years been a ger to.

We have a report very current this evening, that the ch ſquadron had fell in with a fleet of loaded colliers for burgh, and taken 40 of them.

The moving of the noble Admiral to the upper Houſe, is rally commended as a wiſe meaſure, and one moſt likely ing about a peace. Had he remained in the Houſe of mons, he might ſtill, in the courſe of debate, have been d up about the 27th of July, and the lee ſhore; but in pper Houſe all thoſe ſtorms will be over, and then it is to ped the buſineſs of the nation will go on the better for bickerings being at an end.

The reaſon why the Dutch paid ſo little regard to Mr letter, appears to be, becauſe the men of war they had buſy in equipping were juſt ready for ſea.

This day, the Greenland Fiſhery bill was read a third in the Houſe of Peers, and paſſed.

The bill relative to Eaſt India goods was read a ſecond and committed for to-morrow.

This day, the Commons agreed to the report of the re- of yeſterday, on ways and means for granting a certain ſurplus of the ſinking fund, towards the ſupply.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the tractors bill.

Ordered to be engroſſed.

Deferred the Committee on the American peace bill till morrow.

The order of the day being called for, the report of the tractor's Bill was made, and two other clauſes inſerted, in equence of two ſeparate motions made by Lord Surrey and d Mahon.

General *Smith* then moved, that the Speaker might leave chair, which being complied with, the Houſe reſolved it- into a general Committee to conſider further of

INDIA AFFAIRS,

Mr *Elwes*, Chairman.

General *Smith* then aroſe, and informed the Houſe, that he ſome more reſolutions to lay before them, which he ſhould ſpeak of in a general way. For as the learned Lord, who preſented to them previous reſolutions of the ſame general ency, had ſpoken ſo ably and amply on the ſubject, there ined the leſs for him to ſay at that time. He then read a of reſolutions, making ſome general remarks at intervals ſeveral of the reſolutions he was then reading to the ſe.

Mr *Powis* aroſe, and complimented the Hon. Gentle- on his candour and explicitneſs in laying before them theſe utions; but wiſhed to know whether it would not be pro- to defer the immediate conſideration of them, until ſuch as the Gentlemen, on whom they ſeemed to bear very hard, reſpect to their character and conduct, may have an opportu- of vindicating their conduct in ſuch a manner as might pro- y obviate a great part of the cenſure which they contained. t was not his intention to inſinuate any thing againſt the re- ions being juſt or unjuſt. All he meant was, that the tlemen alluded to might have an opportunity of perſonally ring whatever they had to produce in vindication of their duct and character.

General *Smith* agreed to the requiſition of the Honour- Gentleman.

Mr *Dempſter* ſaid, that he thought there was the greateſt ſiſty to delay the conſideration of theſe reſolutions until the nourable Gentlemen to whom they ſo immediately referred Hawkins and Mr Sullivan) might have an opportu- of defending themſelves. For he was confident, how- true the reports might be on which theſe reſolutions were ded, that, from his knowledge of theſe Honourable Gen- en, theſe conſequences would appear the reſult rather of es than errors. He therefore ſaw the greateſt neceſſity of liberation and diſpaſſionate inveſtigation of theſe reſolutions re they were ratified by the ſenſe of the Committee.

Mr *Burke* ſaid, that he wiſhed the Houſe would recollect, theſe reſolutions were formed by a great many Members he preſent Committee which had been appointed for the ex- nation of the concerns of fifteen millions of people; ſo that ould be particularly awkward for the Members of this ſelect mmittee, who would form a part of the future Committee, to tinize what they had already both deliberately and diſpaſſio- ely determined.

However, he would not be underſtood to deſire to prevent e Honourable gentlemen, from having a proper time to pro- e their vindication. But, at the ſame time, he would with crimes might not, by an ill placed lenity, be imputed to er- —nor errors, by as improper a rigour, be condemned as mes.

He had ſaid theſe reſolutions comprized the concerns of een millions of perſons. He had further to mention, that y related to five and twenty millions.

The motions were then ordered to be laid upon the table enquiry. The Committee having reported a progreſs, had ve to ſit again on Wedneſday next,—and the Houſe reſumed elf to receive

A meſſage from the Lords.

This meſſage was to require the grounds of the bill, which the Commons had formed, reſpecting the Cricklade e- lection.

"The anſwer returned was, that the grounds were contain- ed in the minutes of the Committee, which had been appointed for the enquiry—and that they would be printed for the peruſal of the Lords.

"The Houſe then adjourned until to-morrow, and broke up at 5 o'clock.

"This day a grant to Henry Duke of Bolton, of the ſeve- ral offices of Governor and Captain of the Iſle of Wight, and Governor of Cariſbrooke Caſtle, &c. Alſo, a commiſſion appointing the ſaid Duke Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and the town and county of the town of South- ampton, paſſed the Great Seal.

"The Eaſt-India accounts ſay, that there were no men of war at the Cape of Good Hope in December laſt. The French troops, with thoſe of the Dutch, made 6000 effective men, which formed a compleat garriſon. Two Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen, large ſhips, were ſitting in Falſe Bay, their cargoes having been taken out. In Saldanha Bay, where Commodore Johnſtone took the Dutch ſhips, they are raiſing two new batteries, which were in great forwardneſs.

A Liſt of Contracts which at preſent exiſt, belonging to Mem- bers of the Houſe of Commons.

TREASURY.

Adam Drummond, Lawrence Coxe, and Robert Mayne, for proviſions at Cork and Cowes.

Sir William James and Abel Smith, ditto, Weſt Indies.

John Stevens, Nova Scotia.

John Durand, Leeward Iſlands.

Thomas Harley and Henry Drummond, foreign coin, a ſtanding contract.

NAVY.

Charles Boone, in company with Crawley and Co, a ſtand- ing contract for iron.

Thomas Fitzherbert, a ditto for Portſmouth Yard.

Sir John Henniker, for Riga maſts.

John Durand and Sir John Henniker, for ditto and yards.

Anthony Bacon, iron ballaſt.

ORDNANCE.

Anthony Bacon, for iron.

John Durand, for the ſhip Dutton.

Sir William James and John Durand, for the ſhip North- ington.

Thomas Harley, for the ſhip Succeſs.

Sir William James, for the ſhip St Ann.

Thomas Fitzherbert, for horſes.

We are certainly informed, that a general ſweep has taken place in the board of Ordnance. All the officers in the civil de- partment are diſmiſſed, except Mr Kenrick, Clerk of the De- liveries, who has liberty to continue in his place if he pleaſes.

Lord Shelburne's conduct, through the whole of the Ame- rican war, has evinced a ſanguine deſire for peace with the Co- lonies. That this has not entirely proceeded from patriotiſm, as ſome people may imagine, will appear pretty evident from the following circumſtances: In the province of Philadelphia, his Lordſhip poſſeſſes, by purchaſe, three thouſand acres of land; and, in the city, two of the moſt capital ſtreets are his, under a ſimilar tenure. For theſe four years paſt, his Lordſhip has not received one ſhilling of rent, though the taxes impoſed by Congreſs have been regularly paid. Such a deficiency of an- nual income would hurt a temper leſs violent than Lord Shel- burne's, and require a greater degree of philoſophy to combat, than modern patriots poſſeſs. No wonder then, that the feel- ings of humanity ſhould point firſt where they love beſt; and that the arguments for peace ſhould ſtrengthen, as the ſyſtem for war was prolonged.

If thirty of the laſt raiſed regiments are to be reduced, as has been announced in the papers, a correſpondent would be glad to know, how the K— can get off from the word he pledged to the gentlemen who raiſed the 78th regiment, that, when reduced, it ſhould be diſbanded in Roſs-ſhire. This re- giment, it is well known, is now in the Eaſt Indies; and, if ſo much injuſtice is practiſed againſt a corps, which, in point of youth, health, and number of men, are as effective as any in the ſervice, our correſpondent is much afraid, that, upon any future emergency, Government will not find gentlemen ſo rea- dy to lend them that aid they have lately experienced.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in the brewery of Mr Andrew Bennet at Eaſter Duddingſtone, which almoſt entire- ly conſumed the ſame, with the grain and utenſils therein. It is thought to have been maliciouſly done. Happily, however, the premiſſes were inſured.

The following are the prices of grain, as certified at the Quarter Seſſions holden at Carliſle on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, viz.——Wheat per quarter (or 8 Wincheſter buſhels) 1 l. 16 s. 8 d. Rye 1 l. 4 s. 8 d. Oats 9 s. 4 d. Bigg or Barley 14 s. 8 d. Beans 1 l. 4 s. Malt 1 l. 12 s. Grey Peas 16 s.

The Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr, laſt week, had under their conſideration, a copy of an overture by the Synod of Perth and Stir- ling to the next General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, tranſmitted to the Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr for their appro- bation, in the preamble ſetting forth, that as they had been in- formed that ſeveral Preſbyteries in this church had proceeded to the ordination of Miniſters to pariſhes, without the modera- tion of a call; they therefore did, and hereby do overture, that the General Aſſembly do enjoin all Preſbyteries to obſerve the moderation of a call, before they proceed to the ordination of any Miniſter in any pariſh.—The Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr approved of ſaid overture, and did adopt it, ſo far as it is cal- culated to correct the evil complained of.—And further over- tured, That as a call is eſſential to the conſtitution of the church of Scotland, and as the not moderating in a call is contrary to the rules and practice of this church;—therefore the General Aſſembly would take ſuch meaſures as may put an effectual ſtop to this growing evil; with certification, that ſuch as tranſgreſs againſt the conſtitution and rules, and practice of the church, in neglecting to moderate in a call, previous to the ordination or admiſſion of a Miniſter to any pariſh within this church, ſhall be cenſured according to the demerit of the crime.

Extract of a letter from Inverary, April 19.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here yeſter- day, being the 18th current, by the Right Hon. Lord Hailes; but there being no buſineſs to come before the Court, it was adjourned till this day, and thereafter till Tueſday the 23d, the laſt day of the ayre at this place, when they proceed to Glaſgow."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 15.

"We are now indeed convinced that Lord Carliſle and Mr Eden have acted in the moſt candid manner by this coun- try;—the firmneſs with which Mr Eden aſſerted our rights in the Engliſh parliament, and the boldneſs with which he called upon Mr Fox to examine his Excellency's correſpondence with the Britiſh miniſtry, demonſtrate that that correſpondence con- tained nothing but what muſt redound to Lord Carliſle's ho- nour, and inſure him the approbation and eſteem of every Iriſh- man; nor can we refrain from admiration, when we behold Mr Eden, with all the ability of a great ſtateſman, all the ſpi- rit of a Britiſh ſenator, condemning the *aſſumed rights* of Eng- land; and while *an hundred Britiſh Patriots* bellowed out for cenſures on him, moving for a repeal of that abominable code of tyranny and oppreſſion, the 6th of George I.

"Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Portland, our new Viceroy, arrived here from England. He came in the Dor- ſet yacht, under convoy of the Townſhend revenue cruiſer and Mary lugger, and landed at the Pigeon-houſe about two o'clock, whence he proceeded to the Caſtle in a carriage belonging to the Earl of Carliſle, eſcorted by a troop of horſe, and arrived a little after three, where the Council being ſitting, he was im- mediately ſworn into the government of this kingdom. The ſtreets were lined by the regiments in garriſon on the occaſion.

"We hear that the Leinſter delegates will aſſemble next Wedneſday morning at Guildhall, in the Tholſel, at ten o'- clock; thence proceed in regular order to their Council cham- ber in the Royal Exchange, to deliberate on important buſineſs reſpecting the preſent criſis of national affairs. On this occa- ſion, it is ſaid, the ſtreets will be lined for the proceſſion by the volunteers of this city, in honour to thoſe virtuous guar- dians of a loyal and brave people."

Extract of a letter from Shetland.

"The Mariamne Greenlandman, belonging to London, Captain Brown, on her paſſage hither captured a Dutch priva- teer commanded by a Frenchman cutter, of ten guns and 36 men; at ſame time retook a Newcaſtle collier the privateer had taken that very day. The day following, Captain Brown fell in with two government cutters, to whoſe charge he com- mitted the privateers."

N. B. The Mariamne took a French privateer (I think the Dreadnought) on her paſſage to Greenland laſt year, and ſent her into Shetland.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

April 21. Robert and Mary, Macleilan, from Queenſferry, with kelp.
Noyat Valmack, Dinja, from Oſtend, with flax and flax ſeed.
Philip, Ramſtead, from Lynn, with barley.
And two ſloops with coals.

SAILED,

Endeavour, Dunnet, for Thurſo, with goods.
Good Intent, Wilſon, for Portſoy, with ditto.
Betſy, Lyell, for Dundee, with ditto.
Peggy, Watſon, for Dundee, with ditto.
Brothers, Cruickſhanks, for Stromneſs, with ditto.
Siſters, Campbell, for ditto, with ditto.
Robert and Marjory, Kett, for Kirkwall, with ditto.
Janet and Margaret, Muir, for North Berwick, in ballaſt.
Adamſon, Lyell, for Preſtonpans, with goods.
Concord, Reid, for Copenhagen, with empty bottles.

TO LET FOR PASTURE, AT LAURIESTON,

A GRASS PARK, conſiſting of four Scots acres.

Apply to the Publiſher.

TOLLS TO LET.

THAT upon Monday the 6th May next, there is to be LET by public roup, in the houſe of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon, the TOLLS and DUTIES collectable at the toll-gate called GALLOWMUIR, on the eaſt ſide of Falkirk; and alſo the one at Kilſyth; both in the county of Stirling; in preſence of a Committee of the Truſtees for the turnpike roads.——The articles of roup to be ſeen at any time, in the hands of John M'Killop caſhier to the ſaid truſtees.

FOR LONDON,

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Maſter,

Will ſail with firſt convoy, which is expected ſoon.

Neat accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter at Leith, or at the Exchange coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, Change hours.

THE MEDICINE

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Eſq; of Ormſkirk, Lancaſhire, and his Nephews Meſſrs *William Hill* and *James Berry*,

Is (by appointment)

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,

At his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market, Edinburgh,

At 5 s. 3 d. each Doſe, with proper Directions for its Application.

☞ The Public are requeſted to obſerve, That this Medicine is ſold no where elſe in Edinburgh; and that each packet is ſealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and ſigned by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is uſed, is of the moſt alarming nature, and ſerious in its conſequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic muſt be obvious; and therefore every perſon having occaſion for it is requeſted to be particular in obſerving that each packet is ſealed and ſigned as above mentioned, as the ſureſt means to avoid being impoſed on by ſpurious preparations.

*** *This Medicine having been firſt diſcovered for the ſake of the* Human Species, *and taken by them with uninterrupted ſucceſs for near a century, ſeveral perſons were deſirous of giving it to* ANIMALS. *In compliance, therefore, with their requeſt, a ſimilar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above*, price 5 s. 3 d. *the doſe, with proper directions.*

Of ſaid Geo. Reid *may be had*,

1. PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY,

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

☞ THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3 s. each, with bills of directions, by ſaid GEORGE REID, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within theſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary.

2. For the GRAVEL, TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD Price 4 s. the bottle.

3. ESSENCE of WATER DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtrengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

All Sir JOHN HILL's other MEDICINES, as formerly advertiſed.

Of whom alſo may be had,

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the ſmall, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

William Maxwell, Esq; of Ardwell, in the shire of Wigton.
Charles Maxwell of Cowhill.
William Haliburton drover in Belshiells.

WANTED TO BORROW,

SIX THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, at the ensuing term of Whitsunday, upon unexceptionable heritable security. If the lender desire it, security will likewise be given for the regular payment of the interest.

Apply to Charles Innes clerk to the signet.

DESERTED

From the Additional Companies of the 71st regiment of foot, quartered at Inverness,

JOHN MORISON, aged 20 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complection, fair hair, grey eyes; born in the parish of Lonmay, and county of Aberdeen. Had on when he deserted, a long brown coat, white waistcoat and breeches, a small cocked bonnet; looks downwards when walking. He was, prior to his enlisting, servant to Mr Williamson in Fyvie in Aberdeenshire, and is supposed to be at present lurking about that place. Whoever apprehends him, so as that he may be committed prisoner to any of his Majesty's jails, shall receive ONE GUINEA over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament. And if the said John Morison shall surrender himself to the commanding officer at Inverness, Captain Menzies at Dundee, or any of the recruiting parties of said regiment in North Britain, on or before the first of May next, he shall be pardoned for the crime committed.

DESERTED from a Recruiting Party of the 93d Regiment of Foot at Carlisle, on their way to Litchfield,

DAVID MACKENZIE, 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, brown complection, dark hair, blue eyes, stout made; born in the county of Caithness, sometime porter in one of the Colleges of Glasgow. Had on when he went off, a brown coat and round hat.

LIKEWISE,

DONALD MACKENZIE, 5 feet high, 15 years old, ruddy complection, high aquiline nose, dark brown hair, grey eyes, well made. Had on when he went off, a short scarlet jacket, and a bonnet.

Whoever will give information of either of the above deserters, so as they may be apprehended, and lodged in any of the county goals, shall receive TWO GUINEAS over and above the reward given by his Majesty for apprehending deserters, on applying to the Publisher of this paper, or Alexander Gordon writer, Old Assembly close, Edinburgh, Dr Livingstone Aberdeen, or Robert Brown hair-dresser in Glasgow.

By the Sheriff-depute of the Shire of Edinburgh.

THE Commissioners of Supply of the said Shire are desired to meet in the New Session-house of Edinburgh upon Tuesday the 30th of April current, at twelve o'clock noon, being the day appointed by act of Parliament, for laying on the Cess, and chusing their Clerk and Collector of Supply for the said shire for the ensuing year.

At the same place, and immediately after the above meeting, there will be held a General Meeting of the Trustees for the Turnpike-roads; also, a Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the said shire.

At the above meeting, the proceedings of the Committee from the different counties of Scotland, respecting a proposed alteration in the laws regulating Distilleries in Scotland; as also, the heads of an intended act of Parliament, with some Letters transmitted to the Sheriff from the Gentlemen of Lincolnshire and others, relating to the exportation of Wool, are to be under consideration. It is requested, therefore, that the Heritors and others in this shire interested in these matters, will take the trouble to attend.

TOLLS in Peebles-shire to LET,

THAT the TOLL-DUTIES levied at the Toll-bars of Nether Fala, Eddleston, Horsburgh Castle, Cardrona Bank, and Niedpath, are to be LET by public roup, by the Trustees for the Peebles-shire turnpike-roads, at a general meeting to be held by them within the Court-house of Peebles, upon Tuesday the 30th of April curt. The tack to be for one or more years, as shall be fixed by the Trustees immediately before the roup, from the 15th of May next, at twelve o'clock mid-day.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Robertson, Commissary of Peebles.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament, or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th of June next, between the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Eight Merk Land of NETHER LOCHERWOODS, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the barony of Carlaverock, parish of Ruthwell, and shire of Dumfries.

The free proven rental, after all deductions, is L. 101 17 11 11-12ths
And the value thereof, at 22 years purchase, is L. 2241 15 10 2-12ths.

These Lands are of very considerable extent, mostly arable, and lie upon the water of Locher, about seven miles from Dumfries. A mansion-house has been built within these few years; and there are considerable plantations of young timber upon the lands. They hold feu of the family of Nithsdale.

The articles of sale and progress, with a plan of the lands, may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet.

CULCAIRN BLEACHFIELD, Rossshire, 1782.

WILLIAM TAIT lays down cloth this year, and bleaches at the following prices, viz.

700 ¾ths wide, at	1½d. per yard.	Cambricks,	2½d. per yard.
800, 900, & 1000,	2 d.	Lawns,	2 d.
1100,	2½d.	Diapers, yard wide,	3 d.
1200,	3 d.	Tweellings, ditto,	3 d.
1300,	3½d.	Coarse Diapers and Tweels,	2½d. and 2 d.
1400 and 1500,	4 d.	1000, and all below, half white,	1 d.
1600 and 1700,	4½d.	Linen Yarn,	8 d. per spindle.
1800,	5 d.		
1900, & all above,	5½d.		
Damasks,	5 d.		

All cloth above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth is taken in for this field by
William Fraser, deacon of weavers, Inverness;
George M'Kay merchant, Dingwall;
John Montgomery merchant, Milton;
Alexander Manson postmaster, Tain;
Hugh Monro, Cromarty;—and at the Bleachfield:
At all which places receipts will be granted.

Cloth carried from and back to the above intakers gratis. No linen yarn to be received without being well marked. No linen or yarn to be returned without ready money.

FOR SALE BY THE CANDLE,

AT Lawson's coffeehouse, Leith, on Monday the 6th day of May next,

The Brigantine LA JEUNE DUNKERQUOISE of Dunkirk, French built, and copper sheathed, not two years old, a remarkable fast sailer, burden about ninety tons more or less, with all her tackling, as she now lies in the harbour of Leith, lately taken by his Majesty's ship Proselyte, John Brown, Esq; commander.

Inventories to be had of Messr. Bell and Rannie merchants in Leith, or of James Hamilton broker.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

THE Sale of the Lands of TANNYLAGGIES, in the county of Wigton, which was advertised for the 27th April current, is ADJOURNED to a future day, of which due notice will be given in the news-papers.

Any person inclining, in the mean time, to make a private bargain, may transmit their proposals to Alexander Gordon, Esq; of Culvennan, the proprietor, or to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet.

HOUSE OF BANKTON,

In the parish of Prestonpans.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, The HOUSE, Pigeon-House, and Offices of BANKTON, with about 22 acres of Land, formed into several inclosures, as presently possessed by W. Hope-Weir, Esq; of Craigiehall. The house is large, well disposed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleasantly situated in East Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal and two market towns, and within seven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extensive and agreeable prospects, and is well supplied with water from two excellent springs.

Any person inclining to treat for a set, may apply to John Buchan, James's Court; and the house may be seen every week day between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

There is a stage coach from Edinburgh to Prestonpans every day, which is within half a mile of the house.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th day of April instant, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Tavern in Kennedy's Close possessed by James Hill vintner.

The Little Land on the west side of said Close, possessed by John MacCameron, Duncan Stewart, and others.

The Large Tenement, containing three lodgings, at the foot of said Close, with the Court and Stable at the back of it, having an entry from Peebles Wynd.—And

The Little Land in Peebles Wynd, possessed by Duncan Stewart, John Dewar, and others.

The above subjects, for the encouragement of purchasers, will be set up at very moderate prices, and sold either altogether or separately.

Mr Hill will show the different subjects, and the progress of writs and articles of roup may be seen in the hands of George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Charles Livingston writer in Edinburgh, any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 161 acres arable, and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil, and good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pidgeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank.—Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peatson, Esq; of Sontra, at his house in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title deeds.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF AYR.

To be SOLD by Public Roup or Auction,
Within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 9th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.

THAT Part of the Lands and Barony of LOUDOUN lying on the east side of Glen water, consisting of the farms of Braidlie, Lochfield, Fioch, Tongue Under-the-Law, Broomhill, East, West, and Mid Glaisters, Henrytoun, Quarterhouse, Winshiels, and Dearwill-Mill, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 503l. 11s. 1d. Scots, and paying presently 25l. 8s. 7d. Sterling of yearly free rent.

These lands lie in the parish of Loudoun, on the great road from Edinburgh to Ayr by Hamilton, in the near neighbourhood of the thriving villages of Dervill and Newmills, six miles from Kilmarnock and Strathaven, and eight miles from Glasgow.

The farms of Braidlie, Fioch, and Winshiels, consisting of 607 Scots acres or thereby, with a mait of about 136 Scots acres, are chiefly adapted for pasture. The other farms, consisting of about 1133 Scots acres, are mostly arable, partly inclosed with ditch and hedge, of an exceeding good soil, and capable of great improvement, having plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. A considerable additional rent will be got on the farms of Braidlie and Lochfield at Martinmas 1784, when the current lease expires; also at the expiry of the other leases, the whole of the lands being let very low. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens.

LOT II.—The Farms of Mauchline Mains, East, West, and South Mossgavills, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dykefield, containing about 712 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 602l. 11s. 3d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 240l. 4s. 6d. Sterling, 20 bolls meal and 13 bolls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 stones straw.

LOT III.—The Lands of Damhead, consisting of 42 Scots acres or thereby, presently let at 20l. Sterling, and valued in the cess-books at 50l. 17s. 3d. Scots.

LOT IV.—The Lands of Roddinghead, consisting of 150 Scots acres or thereby, presently let at 15l. 7s. Sterling, and rated in the cess-books at 50l. 3d. Scots. There is a lime-quarry on this farm, which has been wrought to great advantage for some years past, not included in the above rent.

LOT V.—The Haugh-Mill, Mill-Lands, and Multures, presently let at 12l. 13s. 4d. Sterling, 3 bolls 10 5-8th pecks meal, 13 bolls 9 1-half pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the cess-books at 69l. 4s. 11d. Scots.

The lands consist only of about 7 acres, but the mill, which is in good repair, has a most extensive thirlage; for, exclusive of the multures of the thriving town of Mauchline, and the proprietor's other lands in that parish, she is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchase at a great price.

The present lease was granted from favour at a very inadequate rent, and when it expires (if the thirlage is not impaired by a sale to the strange heritors), a very great rise may be depended on.

LOT VI.—The Lands of Willoch-hill, consisting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the cess-books at 31l. 1s. 1d. Scots, presently let to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 13l. Sterling.

The whole of the last five lots lie in the parish of Mauchline, on the great roads from Glasgow to Dumfries, and from Edinburgh to Ayr, by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and six miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable, and well inclosed with ditch and hedge, and the tenants pay the land tax.

During the currency of the present leases they have been highly improved, by inclosing, subdividing, and liming, and so at the expiry will let for double rent; and besides the lime-quarry in Lot IV. there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

LOT VII.—The Lands and Barony of Sorn, lying in the parish of Sorn, consisting of about 2940 acres, holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 1104l. 15s. 8d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 512l. 19s. 7d. Sterling, 33 bolls meal, and 2 bolls bear.

These lands lie on the water of Ayr, ten miles from Ayr, two from Mauchline, and three from Cumnock, on the said road leading from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk. The arable part, consisting of about 2000 acres, is mostly inclosed and subdivided, and is capable of great improvement, having plenty of lime within itself, and also coal which has been and may be wrought to advantage at a small expence. The tenants pay all burdens.

Sorn Castle is a commodious mansion-house, pleasantly situated on the water of Ayr, with suitable offices, gardens, and policy, and a thriving plantation of about 20 acres; to which, and to the farm of Sorn Mains, consisting of about 161 acres, all well inclosed, the purchaser may have immediate access, being presently out of lease.

The leases on the farms of Laighburn of Need, Reidgate, Mountgarswood, Meadow, Wiethaw, and Highburn of Need, expire at Martinmas 1783, on South and Mid Blairkipps at Martinmas 1784, and on Meadowhead at Martinmas 1789, when, and at the expiry of all the other leases, great additional rents will be given.

LOT VIII.—The Farms of Priesthiells, Stottinclough, Grafshills, Blackside, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, consisting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 445l. 2d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99l. 14s. 1d. 8-12ths Sterling.

These lands lie in the parish of Muirkirk, and the above-mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through them. They afford excellent sheep-pasture, and have besides a considerable quantity of arable land capable of great improvement, having both lime and coals within the lands themselves.

There is also a great appearance of lead mines in different places of this estate, and it abounds with game.

At the last set the tenants paid no less than 846l. Sterling of grassum, so at Martinmas 1783, when the leases expire, above double the present rent may be depended on. The estate has a right of common pasturage, seal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extensive muir called the North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a large thirlage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens, and particularly the tenant of the mill pays above 7l. of stipend over and above his rent.

The purchasers of all the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot II. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

		Real Rent. Money.	Meal.	Bear.	Valued Rent. Scots
		L. s. d.	B.	B.	L. s. d.
Lot 1.	Mauchline Mains,	77 6 0	0	0	352 10 1
2.	East, West, & South Mossgavills, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands,	120 12 8	12	6	335 16 4
3.	Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dykefield,	42 5 10	8	7	114 5 0
		L. 240 4 6	20	13	602 11 5

The lands of Mauchline-Mains in Parcel 1st will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following lots, viz.

		Rent.	Measure
		L. s. d.	B. B.
Lot 1.	The lands possessed by Matthew Fisher, Mr Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Bennet,	75 16 4	16 1
2.	The lands possessed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilson,	19 15 10	21 1
3.	The lands possessed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton,	18 13 4	21 1
4.	The lands possessed by John Ritchmont and Robert Weir,	18 8 0	17 1
5.	The lands possessed by John Miller,	4 10 6	4 0
		L. 77 6 0	80 1

The barony of Sorn, in Lot VII. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

		Real Rent. Money.	Meal.	Bear.	Valued Rent. Scots
		L. s. d.	B.	B.	L. s.
Lot 1.	Sorn Mains, Castle, Garden, Policy, Waulk-mill, Hillhead, Crofthead, Burnside, Windyedge, Greenfaulds, Sorn Mill, & Millands,	283 0 0	29	6	418 11
2.	Blairkipps, Laighburn of Need, Reidgate, Mountgarswood, Meadow, and Blackdyke,	101 4 11	4	2	314 1
3.	Highburn of Need, Wiethaw, Meadowhead, Blairmalloch, and Dykeneuk,	128 14 8	0	0	373 15
		L. 512 19 7	33	8	1104 11

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in Lot VIII. will be sold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

		Real Rent. Sterling.	Valued Rent. Scots
		L. s. d.	L. s.
Lot 1.	Priesthiells, Stettinclough, and Grafshills,	L. 40 0 0	L. 366 13
2.	Blackside, Linburn, and Lamontburn,	39 0 6 7/12	161 13
3.	Harwood,	11 0 0	45 13
4.	Muir Mill and Mill-lands,	9 13 7	37 17
		L. 99 14 1 11/12	L. 611 17

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh (who has power to sell by private bargain), persons inclining to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th day of July 1782, five o'clock afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of LAWERS, with the pertinents, lying in the parishes of Monivaird, Strowan, Comrie, Monzie, Kehmure, and Fouls, Stewartry of Strathern, and county of Perth, all holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 1017 l. 17 s. 1 d. Scots.

This is an estate of great extent, well accommodated, and very improveable; the present yearly clear rent is 872l. 4s. 10d. Sterling, exclusive of services and carriages performed by the tenants, to the value of above 30l. per annum; and when the current leases expire, (all of which drop in 1782,) considerable additional rent may be expected. It lies three miles from Crief, in a fine sporting country, abounding with game of all sorts, and the tenants pay the land-tax, and all public and parish burdens, over and above their rents.

There is a large and elegant modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, fit to accommodate any gentleman's family, all in good repair, pleasantly situated on the banks of the rivern Earn, which cost upwards of 6000 l. Sterling.

The garden is stocked with wall and standard fruit-trees of all kinds, and the adjacent fields, to a considerable extent, are subdivided, inclosed and subdivided.

The woods are valuable; for, besides a plantation of thriving trees of different sorts lying near the house, consisting of sixty acres about 20 years old, there is in the policy around the house and gardens a great many valuable full grown timber trees; and on the estate there are three natural woods, mostly oak, viz. Laggan, cut in 1764, Craigvinean in 1767, and Ashtoney in 1768, all well fenced and very thriving, and at next cutting, are computed to sell for about 1500l. Sterling.

The Lands and Farm of GAINLEITCH, with the pertinents, the tithes, parsonage and vicarage, lying in the parish of Penneick, county of Cunningham, and county of Ayr, whereof the yearly clear rent is 59 l. 7 s. 7 d. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, and conditions of roup are to be seen in the hands of John M'Gowan writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to make a private bargain,) persons inclining to purchase may apply.

John M'Intyre at Lawers will show that barony, and George Douglas at Loudoun will show the farm of Gainleitch.

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